

THE BULLETIN:

BY EDWARD H. BRITTON.

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How it happened.—The steamer Sunbeam, loaded with ammunition and arms, and a large amount of food, clothing and factory supplies for a firm in our city, sailed direct from Liverpool. On the 27th September, she made New Inlet, North Carolina, and upon entering the harbor was chased and fired upon by the blockade. She steered for the fort, which fired a shot over her. As the fort had no colors flying, it was thought to be in the hands of the Yankees, and that the shot was at her. The Captain stopped, and being loaded largely with powder, yielded to the blockaders.

Had our fort shown its colors, a very important cargo would have been saved. The factory supplies were inestimable.—South Carolinian.

CHARLOTTE.

Saturday Morning, Nov. 29, '62.

Hospital Appointments.

Saturday—Mrs Bolton and Mrs Holton.

Monday—Mrs Andrews and Miss Sallie Graham.

Tuesday—Mrs Shaw and Mrs John Springs.

Wednesday—Mrs Kahnweiler and Mrs Redding.

Thursday—Mrs Sam Blair and Mrs Alexander Graham.

Friday—Mrs Bryce and Mrs Calloway.

Confederate Senator.

We learn through a member of the Legislature that Ex-Governor W. A. Graham, was elected Senator on Thursday last to represent the State of North Carolina in the Confederate Congress for six years, since Hon. Geo. Davis, whose term expires on the assembling of the next Congress.

Small Pox in Danville.

The Mayor of Danville publishes the following report of the small pox in that town: Since our report last week, there have been nine new cases of small pox among the soldiers in the Military Hospital in this place. None among our citizens. Total number, since its appearance in the town, thirty-one, of which seven have died.

Alleged Cure for Small Pox.

A correspondent in Covington sends the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel the following "alleged cure for Small Pox." He says he cut it from a paper some years since. The remedy may be a good one, and if so, its publication at this time may be attended with benefit to those who are so unfortunate as to contract that loathsome disease, now becoming so prevalent in different portions of our Southern Confederacy.

The U. S. Consul at the Rio Grande de Sul, Brazil, has transmitted to the Department of State a very interesting communication from Dr. R. Landell, of Post Alegre, claiming the discovery of a cure for Small Pox. Dr. Landell states that the idea of using the remedy to be mentioned first occurred to him during a terrible epidemic of the disease in 1837, when he first administered it in 1843, since which time his success, and that of his son, Dr. John Landell, and other colleagues, in the treatment of Small Pox, has been most flattering. As the Secretary of State has communicated Dr. Landell's paper entire to leading journals of the medical profession in the United States, (says the Washington Union, from which we copy,) it is only necessary for our purpose to extract that portion of the paper which discloses the remedy and its proper exhibition.

Dissolve the vaccine that is contained in a sac on a pair of plates or a capillary tube, which is about four or six inches of cold water, and give to the patient a tablespoonful every two or three hours.

The favorable result of this exhibition is that it mitigates the symptoms, modifies the species, and cures the Small Pox.

I recognize that as vaccine applied externally prevents the small pox, as also being taken inwardly, in the manner above indicated, it cures quickly and efficaciously the small pox in all its stages.

Under its use, the fever, the delirium, the hoarseness, diarrhoea, pneumonia, cerebral congestion, and finally the secondary fever disappear.

Beginning the treatment on the second or third day of the eruption, the small pox becomes as variola or varioloid, although the epidemic is thickened and in a state of congestion, and in five days becomes dry with suppuration.

Applying the same treatment on the fourth or fifth day of the eruption, the small pox becomes as it were the true vaccine; fill and dry within the space of ten days, with suppuration.

Considering then, that the vesicles and pustules ought to be opened, for two or three times, always that they contain any liquid, and beginning the third day to prevent the secondary fever. I have had since 1842 more than thirty cases, and in fourteen paid particular attention; there were three severe confluent cases, and eleven less severe, although distinct.

Since I had recourse to this treatment, I have not lost a single patient by the small pox. At my request, some of my colleagues are using this system, and they, as well as I, have reaped the most flattering results.

These effects are superior to my expectation, and even to my comprehension; in fact, the vaccine neutralizes the variolous virus; or one morbid action destroys the effects of another. By this treatment I have been able to prevent the fever, delirium, hoarseness, diarrhoea, pneumonia, cerebral congestion, and the secondary fever.

It may be mentioned here that the use of emollient oysters or castor oil internally, to keep the bowels loose, and in children calomel, is very necessary, as also gargles of nitrate of silver and chlorure of lime.

After the fifth day give baths of warm water, with a little chlorure of lime, or chlorure of soda, or sponge the body.

Also have given vaccine inwardly as a therapeutic remedy in whooping cough, and with benefit in some cases the hoop or convulsion cough disappeared in ten hours, remaining only a simple cough, which extinguishes in four or twelve days.

State Legislature.

In the Senate, on the 26th inst., Mr. Young, of Mecklenburg, introduced a resolution that John Wilkes, of Charlotte be authorized to export flour to other States in fulfillment of a contract made prior to the passage of the resolution establishing an embargo.

Mr. Young observed that ordinarily the shipments of the Mill at this season of the year were very heavy, the markets of Columbia and Charlotte being mainly dependent upon it for their supplies of flour; that a large quantity of wheat had been purchased to comply with contracts existing before the passage of the resolution referred to, and that the contractors now being engaged in other employments, could not give his attention to its sale and delivery in the State.

Mr. Little thought the application should have been made to the Governor, and observed that as the resolution had been adopted and become a law, he was in favor of making its action uniform, he therefore moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Graham considered the resolution establishing the embargo unconstitutional; he considered it a war measure, and a declaration of quasi warfare with our Confederate States, and had been in his seat when the resolution was under consideration, would have dissented thereto. He favored the resolution just introduced.

Mr. Hall would have opposed the resolution laying the embargo, had he been present on its introduction, but as it had been adopted, was opposed to making any exceptions.

Mr. Lunsford concurred in this view.

The motion to lay on the table was adopted.

The resolution in regard to N. C. Troops on its third reading was considered.

Mr. Young took occasion to say in explanation of a personal matter and yet in reference to a matter embraced in the resolution, that he thought the language of the Governor in his message, in regard to the woolen factories of the State, entirely too sweeping.

The Rock Island Manufacturing Company in his country on the breaking out of the war, had on their desks large orders from their customers in every State of the Confederacy, but thinking that the troops of the State needed the goods, that company had discarded those customers, and since that time, with the exception of a few weeks in September, had furnished all the goods made to the State. They had been offered 50 per cent. higher by other parties, but have invariably refused. The State Quartermaster had admitted that they were furnishing goods at rates much lower than other parties were receiving. The State had offered to furnish them wool and allow them 75 per cent., authorized by law. This profit, Mr. Young said, they refused to realize, never yet having asked it of the Government.

This manufacturing company proposed that the State should charge all manufacturers \$1.25 per pound for wool, with the view of saving money to the State. The saving would be effected thus, viz: The State is now paying \$2.75 per pound for wool in Georgia, which, when furnished to manufacturers at that price, and they, if disposed, charge the 75 per cent., would make the clothing to the troops very expensive; but if the State furnished the wool at \$1.25 and the manufacturers charge the 75 per cent., which they have the right to do, the expense will be greatly reduced.

He wished to defend the reputation of that Company; rather than that should be lost, or that it should be pointed at with the finger of execration, he preferred the mill should float down the current of the Catawba. He also stated that in an interview with the Governor that functionary had disclaimed any allusion in the portion of his message in question to the Rock Island Manufacturing.

The resolution was laid on the table.

Hon. R. B. Gilliam was elected Judge of the 4th and Mr. Buxton Solicitor of the 5th Circuit.

Reported Destruction of Jacksonville.

A report reached here last night, (says the Raleigh State Journal of the 27th,) which we did not credit, that a number of Yankee gunboats went up New River and destroyed by fire the town of Jacksonville, Onslow county, in this State. This morning we hear the rumor repeated and from a reliable source, though it comes to us second or third handed. No particulars are given except that the enemy set fire to the Court House and principal residences of the place, and then retired, it was said, for Wilmington. Jacksonville is the county seat of Onslow.

We give this rumor for what it is worth, at the same time expressing our belief in it to some extent.

"Let them suffer."

We find, in the Richmond Enquirer of Friday the following note from Gen. Wise, in which he details more fully the circumstances of the application and the refusal. Comment is needless:

Brigade Headquarters, Raleigh, Nov. 19th, 1862.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for publishing my note of the 15th instant.

Major Cleary, the Quartermaster of my brigade, calls my attention to the fact that it was in reference to blankets, not shoes, that the reply of the Quartermaster General was made—"Let them suffer."

Major Cleary reported that there were far more than enough blankets in store to meet his requisitions; that he was told none were to be issued but by special order of the Quartermaster General; that he went to him for special orders and informed him that the men of this brigade were suffering, and received in person the reply—"Let them suffer." And that this was said with an abrupt and arrogant air of supercilious refusal of the request for blankets.

Major Cleary was ordered to purchase shoes for the men of my Brigade, and reported verbally that he was ordered not to compete with the Quartermaster General's Department for that indispensable article of soldiers' clothing. I have issued a peremptory order to purchase shoes for my men and will be glad to get them.

Respectfully yours,

HENRY A. WOOD, Brig. Gen.

List of Donations.

To the Editor of the Bulletin:—Please give an insertion in your paper of the following list of donations, made at different times during the past six or eight months, by the ladies and citizens of Morganton, for the benefit of our soldiers:

In March, \$65 to the "Wayside Hospital" at Salisbury, from the young ladies of Morganton. In August, \$432, from the citizens of town and county, to establish a Hospital in the town of Morganton for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers. In September, \$97, for the "Wayside Hospital" at Salisbury, from the ladies of Morganton.

Donations made during the present month to the "Ladies Aid Society," for the purpose of providing clothing for our soldiers:—Mr. W. F. McKisson, \$300; Mr. Blackwell, \$100; W. W. Avery, \$200; J. T. Avery, \$100; R. V. Michaux, \$100; R. C. Pearson, \$100; D. Samuel Tate, \$50; E. S. Walton, \$70; Col. B. S. Gaither, \$200; E. J. Erwin, \$100; D. Hazer, \$100; L. Elias, \$50; Dr. J. Hapgood, \$100; Miss Nancy Rutherford, \$50; Mrs. J. C. McDowell, \$75; Mrs. J. Hunt, \$50; Mrs. M. McKisson, \$50; Mrs. C. R. Gaither, \$25.

With respect,

MISS ANN E. PEARSON,

Cor. Sec. for Burke Hospital Association.

Corn.—The extraordinary price of \$3 25 per bushel, to which corn has suddenly risen in this market, induced a movement here on Thursday morning last to apply a remedy. A subscription of \$16,000 was made on Thursday by \$7 of our citizens and firms, to be placed in the hands of one or more competent persons who will go to the Eastern part of the State and lay it out in corn, which is to be brought here and sold at cost and charges.

A good deal of feeling has been manifested about this excessive advance of corn, in the face of a new crop yet fully gathered—a crop about the extent of which is said to be some difference of opinion, but many persons affirm that it is abundant. If, as some are uncharitable enough to charge, and corn is withheld from sale in the expectation of getting yet higher prices from distillers, we cannot be mistaken in assuming all such holders that they will be disappointed. We have not a doubt that the wise and timely prohibition of distilling, by the Convention, will be re-enacted by the Legislature, and the sooner it is done the better.—Fayetteville Observer.

To Editors of Newspapers in the State.

Mr. Drake:—I have concluded to call on every Editor in North Carolina to contribute one copy of his paper to the use of the North Carolina Depot at Richmond, Va., for the information of the officers and soldiers and their visitors. Please publish, and call on all to copy.

Yours respectfully,

G. W. CHIPLEY, Agent.

Nov. 18, 1862.